



# GOVERNOR CRAIG ON THE PEOPLES' GENEROSITY

Has Reached Raleigh and Says That the Work of Relief is Highly Satisfactory.

News and Observer, July 29.

Governor Locke Craig reached Raleigh yesterday at 12:30. He was obliged to travel about eight hundred and fifty miles to get here, coming by Murphy, Knoxville and Lynchburg. He expressed his great gratification at the liberality of North Carolinians and citizens of other States in giving to relieve the distress caused by the recent floods in the west. "This generosity," he said, "is of the genuine kind—no ostentation about it. The people of North Carolina are giving to the people in distress because they are prompted by a noble sentiment. A great calamity like this offers to those who have an opportunity to justify their worthiness to have. In this time of universal prosperity we will not allow our neighbors and fellow-citizens to suffer in sudden adversity. We do not fully and definitely know the extent of the damage, nor the needs of the people, but this will be ascertained as expeditiously as possible."

"It is certain that demands for relief in many sections are great and imperative. Funds are needed and needed badly. We must continue to call earnestly upon all the people of the State with an unflinching faith that this call will meet with a generous response."

Governor Craig said that the committee that he had appointed, with Mr. Edward E. Britton as chairman, had done splendid work, and had done it most earnestly and unselfishly, that while he was in Asheville he kept in touch with the situation as best he could by telegraph and telephone, and he says that he could not have added anything to the work that has been done by this committee had he been present in Raleigh.

Governor Craig stated that the city of Asheville had acted spontaneously and heroically for the relief of sufferers in that community. "At 10:00 o'clock on Sunday, July 16th," said he, "the waters reached the highest point in the valleys of the French Broad and the Swannanoa. On Sunday afternoon the citizens of Asheville met and raised sufficient money to meet all immediate demands. At 10:00 o'clock Monday morning there was a mass meeting in the auditorium, at which twelve thousand dollars was contributed. The people were eager to give. The communities in that section were notified that the money contributed by Asheville would be applied to their relief. At this meeting there was no self-exploitation. Everybody was in earnest to meet the situation promptly and completely. Offers for outside assistance were politely declined with appreciation. The statement was made that Asheville was able to provide sufficient funds and that assistance from the outside could not be accepted until the people of Asheville had discharged their own obligations. The town of Hendersonville sent word that it would provide for the sufferers at Bat Cave and Chimney Rock. Some relief was sent to these two villages from Asheville, but after the receipt of these messages Hendersonville looked after that section."

"North Carolina is really one community—the whole State. We are loyal to one another too, and this loyalty is not diminished by removal to other States, as evidenced by the

sympathy and generosity of North Carolinians who now reside elsewhere. The generosity of neighbors ought not to be taxed too much. The whole State is doing its duty in gladly coming to the relief of the distressed sections. I feel that whatever money is necessary to relieve the suffering in North Carolina will be furnished by the people of North Carolina who are able to do it, and who are determined to help the ones that have been stricken down by this disaster.

"We greatly appreciate the benevolence manifested by North Carolinians in other States, and by others whose humanity makes them our kindred. We have accepted their gifts, sanctified by sympathy and kindness."

"The spirit which has been manifested in our State inspires a feeling of exaltation in every man who loves the State, and who believes in the nobility of her citizenship. The flood has visited the communities with financial ruin, but it has called forth the higher sentiments of humanity whose value cannot be estimated in dollars."

## GERMANS EXECUTE AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN

Charged Him With Having Tried to Ram a Submarine—Grave Questions Raised Which Causes Uncasiness at Washington.

Berlin Dispatch, July 28.

Capt. Charles Fryatt, of the Great Eastern Railway Steamship Brussels, convicted yesterday by a German court martial at Bruges, Brussels, of attempting on March 28, 1915, to ram a German submarine near the Maas lightship, when he did not belong to an armed force, has been executed by shooting. The Brussels was captured by German destroyers last month and brought into Zeebrugge.

Captain Fryatt and the first officer and the first engineer of the Brussels received from the British Admiralty gold watches for "brave conduct" and were mentioned in the House of Commons.

The submarine U-32 according to the official account of the trial had signalled to the British steamer to show her flag and to stop but Captain Fryatt did not heed and, it is alleged, turned at high speed toward the submarine which escaped only by diving immediately several yards below the surface.

Captain Fryatt, the official statement says, admitted that he had followed the instructions of the British Admiralty. Sentence was confirmed and the captain was executed and shot for a "franc tireur crime against armed German sea forces."

When captured by German torpedo-boats on June 24, Captain Fryatt was piloting the steamship Brussels from Rotterdam to Tilbury. Several German Warships dashed out of the naval base at Zeebrugge and escorted the Brussels back to the Belgian harbor. On board the Brussels was an unusually large number of Belgian women and children refugees and she carried an all-British crew of 44 men.

Dutch newspapers said it was generally believed that the capture of the Brussels was brought about by a passenger who said he was an American, but who was believed to be a German. This man remained on deck throughout the voyage and was said to have made signals with lights with the result that the Ger-

man warships steamed up and halted the vessel.

Trial and Execution Hurried, Says London.

London Dispatch, July 28.

News of the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels, caused a painful impression in the British Foreign Office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary, a note was dispatched immediately to the American Embassy requesting that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the affair.

The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the attention of the Foreign Office by press reports on July 18 to the effect that he was to be tried as result of finding on him a watch, containing an inscription reciting his efforts to ram a German submarine.

From inquiries made of the owners of the steamship Wrexham, which Captain Fryatt commanded when the alleged incident took place, the Foreign Office learned the captain bore with him neither a watch nor a letter to the effect that he had attempted to ram a submarine, when he was captured. Therefore, officials here state, the charge must have been based on press reports.

When the news that Captain Fryatt was to be tried was received the Foreign Office immediately sent a note to the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, requesting that American diplomatic representatives take all necessary steps to provide for his defense, calling attention to the fact that the Wrexham's act in steering toward the submarine and forcing her to dive was essentially defensive and precisely the same as if she had used the defensive arm which the United States and Great Britain hold to be an undoubted right.

No reply was received from Ambassador Gerard but the Foreign Office is convinced he acted with his usual promptitude. Therefore, it is their theory that the trial and execution of Captain Fryatt was hurried even more than the case of Miss Edith Cavell.

Government of U. S. Interested in Case.

Washington Dispatch, July 28.

Germany's execution of Captain Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamship Brussels, for an alleged attempt to ram a submarine, is regarded in allied quarters here as a brutal violation of international law likely to result in prompt retaliatory measures by Great Britain. They contend that if a hostile submarine approached the Brussels it was in effect an attack and Captain Fryatt in making a counter-attack by attempting to ram, subjected himself only to treatment as a prisoner of war in event of capture.

The United States Government is interested in the incident and what may follow it, particularly because of the bearing it may have upon the difficult problems involved in submarine warfare which in the past have brought the country to the brink of war, because it is charged with the care of interest of prisoners on both sides. Reprisals by the Allies, it is feared, might be followed by a change in the German submarine policy, which has been satisfactory to the United States since the last assurances that merchant ships would not be attacked without warning or without provisions for safety of passengers and crews.

# SPEAKING UP TO THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

Novus Homo Wants to Know Why the Edison Story Does Not Apply to Others—Like the Irishman's Woodpecker.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Waxhaw, July 27.—If the very able Charlotte Observer should decide to make a sure enough fight against land speculators it, apparently, would make an excellent "hand" at the business.

On the 24th of July the Observer had an editorial headed "The Factory—How to Get It." It seems from this editorial that some body, or set of bodies, want to build a manufacturing plant in Charlotte and that the said promoters or would be promoters are headed off by the prospect of exorbitant taxes, and the editor proceeds to lambast a situation that discourages industry.

Now when such a situation as this presents itself for the peoples' inspection, there should be a profitable lesson learned. The Observer draws attention to the fact that the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, was run out of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county some years ago by the very same tactics and deplores the loss that probably resulted as a consequence.

The editor comments on the Edison matter as follows: "A few years ago when the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, was in Charlotte in search for a particular mineral he needed in the prosecution of an inventive idea, he became interested in the possibilities of gold mining in this section. Believing that he saw the way to a successful process for the treatment of the ore, he rented offices for a year and made arrangements to become a resident of Charlotte, not permanently, but for a possible term of years. But when Mr. Edison began to look around for a gold mine that he could purchase or lease for his experimental work, he found that prices began going up to the skies. Properties for which the owners would have been glad to get a thousand dollars went to twenty-five thousand or more. Mr. Edison had paid the rent charge on his office for a year ahead, but when he saw that he was considered a legitimate victim for extortion, he packed his grip, locked his office and returned home. All subsequent endeavors to induce him to return were unavailing. The spirit of greed drove Edison away from Charlotte and with his going went all the chance of the great things his location and experimentation here would have meant to the city and county."

And now, I ask why should not all of the readers of the esteemed Observer, who are opposed to crushing industry by unjust taxation and unbridled speculation, say Amen?

And since the Observer so forcibly pictures the effects of this kind of regime in its workings on Mr. Edison, and other large promoters, we want to kindly remind him that it works the same hardships on us little fellows. Only we can't lock up the office for a year and hike out to New York, or Old York either, and bid defiance to the would be robbers. We have to either come across with the dough or get off the earth.

Now, good friends, Mr. Edison's experience in purchasing or leasing mining property in the vicinity of Charlotte is an exact likeness of what would occur if the State should undertake to furnish non-home owners

the money with which to purchase a home for themselves. Just as soon as the holders of certain mining property learned that Mr. Edison wanted to buy, said property advanced in price, according to the Observer twenty-five hundred per cent. That is, from \$1000 to \$25000.

They knew Mr. Edison had the money and they thought they could "hold him up" for a good nice slug of it. I'll bet some of these would have been grafters have wished many a time since that he had been more moderate in his efforts at the hold up game.

But, I said the same would happen if we had the so-called rural credits measure, that some mighty good men think would be a panacea for our troubles. Just so soon as land speculators learned that the State was furnishing the boodle at, either a low rate of interest or a no rate of interest, the price of land would go up so fast and so high that it would put to shame the price of beef when the cow jumped over the moon.

Seems like any set of men who set themselves up as the country's protectors in the matter of law making would see this. But they are, in this case, just like they are in all other cases where privilege is in question. Seems like they know everything except what they ought to know and I reckon they don't want to know that. They used to argue that taxing the liquor business discouraged it. But it seems like they don't know that taxing other industries discourages them.

If taxing the whiskey business discouraged it, and surely it did to some extent, then why on earth does it not discourage the building of homes, if the one contemplating the work knows in advance that he is only putting himself in line for an annual fine every time he improves his surroundings?

Thinking on this line and seeing the simplicity of the truth on the subject, and also seeing the apparent stupidity of the men in authority, makes a "feller" feel like the Georgia philosopher, Bill Arp, used to say: "Confound 'em! dog gone 'em! ain't they got no sense at all?"

But since the effect has put in its appearance at such places as Charlotte and is beginning to make itself felt to the extent of actually halting progress in a great city, maybe we are nearing the end of it.

Let us hope the monster is in the position the Irishman saw the Woodpecker in: His friend was preparing to shoot the bird while it hammered away on a well seasoned oak—and you know about what kind of a racket he was making—"Hold," said the Irishman, "don't waste your powder. Faith and the beast will 'bust' his own brains out if he keeps on mauling his head like that."—Novus Homo.

It is a pleasure to announce that the Singing Class from the Oxford Orphanage is to visit our people. Too much credit cannot be given to the work of the Orphanage, as shown in the splendid training of the children, where each little performer acts his or her part in a most interesting and thrilling way.

Speaking of whales and sharks, one is reminded that some fellows who think they are whales are only sharks.—Henderson Dispatch.

The concert tours of the Oxford Orphan children each year are a signal success, as they deserve to be. The entertainments are of a high order, bright and humorous, free from all impurities. The program always contains a pleasing variety of pleases. The cause the children represent is indeed a worthy one. The amount realized from the tours goes to help in the support of the Orphan Asylum, which is now attempting the care and training of 375 orphan and destitute children.

Warning.

All persons are hereby notified to keep off the Ellen Fitzgerald hospital property. The directors of the hospital state that some person or persons has been stealing fruit, breaking shrubbery, and abusing the property in other ways. This must be stopped at once.

J. W. FOWLER, Mayor.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the wellknown tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

## Littleton College.

A well established, well equipped, and very prosperous school for girls and young women.

Fall term begins September 20th, 1916.

For catalogue, address J. M. RHODES, LITTLETON, N. C.

## WHY not give your lad the same training?

"When I was a growing lad, and came upon many words in my reading that I did not understand, my mother, instead of giving me the definition when I applied to her, uniformly sent me to the dictionary to learn it, and in this way I gradually learned many things besides the meaning of the individual word in question—among other things, how to use a dictionary, and the great pleasure and advantage there might be in the use of the dictionary. Afterwards, when I went to the village school, my chief diversion, after lessons were learned and before they were recited, was in turning over the pages of the 'Unabridged' of those days. Now the most modern Unabridged—the NEW INTERNATIONAL—gives me a pleasure of the same sort. So far as my knowledge extends, it is at present the best of the one-volume dictionaries, and quite sufficient for all ordinary uses. Even those who possess the splendid dictionaries in several volumes will yet find it a great convenience to have this, which is so compact, so full, and so trustworthy as to leave, in most cases, little to be desired."—Albert S. Cook, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature, Yale Univ. April 29, 1911.

WRITE for Specimen Page, Illustrations, Etc. of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, For Over 60 Years Publishers of The Genuine Webster's Dictionaries. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.